

It has already taken issue with the British Government on this very question, and refused to acquiesce in seizures of American cargoes by the British because of their being consigned "to order."

Until the Germans produce acceptable evidence to support the claim that the wheat on the Frye was contraband of war, the British must stand on the ground assumed in controversy with the British Government, and it is believed here that the case will be decided on this very point.

The German Government has been contending for the observance of the Declaration of London, but even in this view the action of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich cannot be justified. The convention contains specific provision for the award of compensation if the vessel or cargo of a neutral has been destroyed without right. Unless the Germans can positively establish that the Frye's wheat was destined for the British armed forces, under the Declaration of London or the general rules of international law she is required to pay the owners of vessel and cargo for the loss they have suffered.

Piracy Charge Discarded.

It was learned here to-day that the suggestion of treating the Prinz Eitel Friedrich as a pirate ship was considered, but finally abandoned.

This Government is satisfied that the Prinz Eitel may be regarded as a regularly commissioned Government ship and entitled to treatment as a belligerent vessel of war. There is no disposition to raise with Germany unnecessarily irritating questions.

There is scarcely no doubt felt here that the vessel will be interned after she makes the necessary repairs. It is expected, however, that the captain of the German cruiser will refrain from announcing any intention to intern until he has received his repairs and is contented with the results of taking this action or leaving port within twenty-four hours. By this procedure he will be able to take advantage of any possible new development.

According to information received at the Navy Department to-night, the question of the right to intern the German cruiser for repairs is left to the present up to the experts of the American News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company and naval officers assigned to the case.

Commander Thierishens of the Prinz Eitel, who has telegraphed to Admiral Beatty, commanding the British Fleet, that he was waiting for the ship building company to report to him on the probable time needed for repairs. The opinion here is that from two to three weeks will be required. When the estimate is submitted it will be reviewed by the Navy Department, which will decide whether they think it proper, and the Department will make the final decision. The time allowed will in all probability be kept secret in order that enemy warships may not be given notice of the time.

WILL NOT INTERN SHIP UNLESS FORCED TO DO SO

NORFOLK, Va., March 11.—With five British warships hovering around the Virginia capes, eager for a chance to sink her, Capt. Thierishens of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich this afternoon declared he would not intern unless forced to do so, and that he was ready and anxious to proceed to sea as soon as his vessel makes urgent repairs to her machinery and motors.

When told that British warships were so close to the Virginia capes that the coast guard cutter Onondaga was sent out to see that they did not violate neutrality laws, he declared he had been taking chances for seven months and expected to do so again.

Six of them followed us in here," he said, "and we should not have much trouble getting rid of five."

The Prinz Eitel Friedrich went into dry dock at o'clock to-night and the work of repairing repairs was begun at once. The vessel's German needs sparing and she may require a new boiler. Her main propeller shaft is worn and she needs new bearings for her machinery.

Constructor Waits has been delegated by the Navy Department to superintend the work.

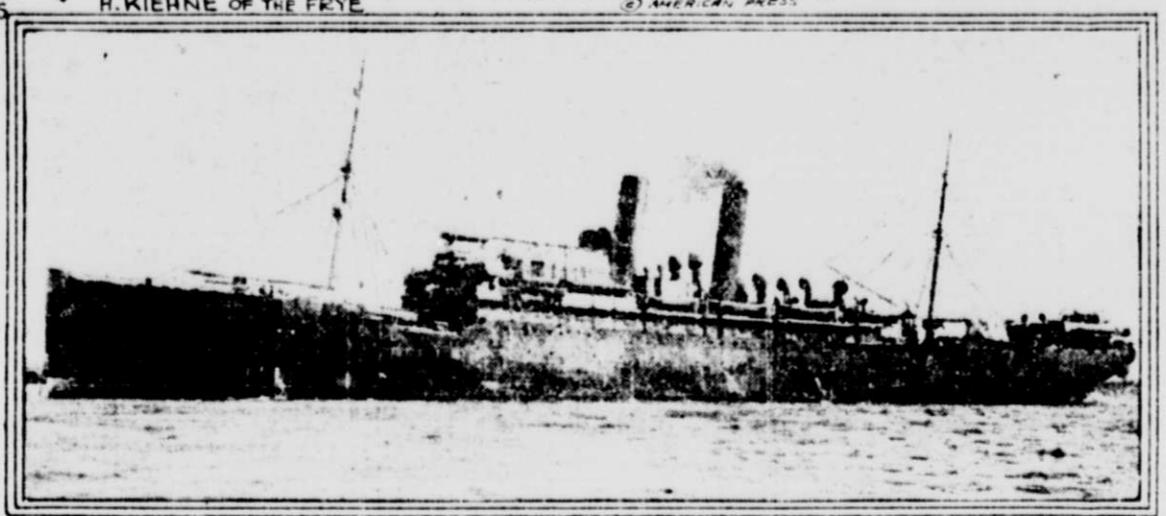
NOTICE SERVED ON GERMAN COMMANDER



COMMANDER THIERISHENS OF THE PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH AND MRS. H. KIEHNE, WIFE OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE FRYE. (APRIL 12, 1915)



(AFTERNOON, APRIL 12)
THE WILLIAM P. FRYE SUNK BY THE EITEL FRIEDRICH.



THE PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH IN HAMPTONROADS.

"MAIL" WAS FOODSTUFFS.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, March 11.—The *Figaro* gives the following details of the Debach affair in which French Debach, army paymaster, was arrested, charged with embezzling army supplies and sending them to Mrs. Berhoff, wife of a leading dressmaker.

After a servant had denounced Mrs. Berhoff, the police had determined to search her apartment and arrested a soldier postman who was delivering three sacks, supposedly of mail. The first contained a piece of beef weighing a kilogram, and another piece of twice the size, two boxes of dried beans, a sack containing three boxes of sausages, a bag of cheese weighing three kilograms, canned onion soup, weighing six kilograms, and eleven kilograms of sugar; the second contained a leg of mutton weighing three kilograms, the third a sack of provisions for Mme. Berhoff's wife of one kilogram.

A search of Mme. Berhoff's apartment disclosed ten kilograms of pork, one pound of ham, one kilogram of sugar, one dozen eggs, also ten cans of marmalade. Mme. Berhoff was arrested. A search of Mme. Berhoff's apartment disclosed ten kilograms of pork, one pound of ham, one kilogram of sugar, one dozen eggs, also ten cans of marmalade. Mme. Berhoff admitted her guilt.

Capt. Wedeweld has suffered other losses in the war. His home and two houses he owned at Waltham were destroyed when the Germans boarded his town.

NOTICE SERVED ON GERMAN COMMANDER

Will Be Permitted to Make Repairs to Ship.

NORFOLK, Va., March 11.—The following official notice was served to-day by the Collector of the Port on the commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich:

"Sir, I have the honor to advise that under the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, formulated with the advice of the State Department, you stay in United States waters till governed as follows:

"You will be expected to leave United States jurisdiction within twenty-four hours and immediately thereafter, April 12, 1915. The Hague, 1907, unless a further period of time is granted to you to effect that your vessel is fit to be necessary to put on board fuel or stores or to make repairs.

"If you so desire you may have fuel and lubricants sufficient with those already on board, to take your ship to the nearest German port."

He may, however, prevail upon the quantity of oil more than necessary to bring your supplies to the usual peace standard for the complement of the ship.

If necessary you may have repairs made, but only to the extent that is necessary to make the vessel seaworthy.

The amount of repairs and the time necessary for their execution to be determined by the German authorities.

The Prinz Eitel Friedrich and that the latter might not have been able to overtake her, she did not open fire.

The entire crew of the French liner which was sunk by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich yesterday left to-night for New Orleans. The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique which owned the Floride, refused to provide for the eighty-six passengers taken from their ship before she was sunk by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich. These passengers are still on board the German ship.

Several of them are invalids. One man has a wooden leg, another one arm and several are said to be suffering with tuberculosis.

French Claim Damages.

The French company contends that the Germans were responsible for the sinking of the Floride and that they should be held liable damages arising therefrom and should care for the passengers until they can care for themselves.

The American Government will probably take the matter in hand and require the owners of the Floride to provide means of transportation for the passengers now on the German ship.

Prinz Eitel Friedrich yesterday were forced to return to the ship this afternoon.

ENGLISH LAW VIOLATED

To U. S. in German Tactics.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, March 11.—The *Daily Mail*, commenting on the location of the American vessel William P. Frye by the auxiliary cruiser Prince Eitel Friedrich, noted at Norfolk, contends that every step taken by the captain of the Prince Eitel was a separate violation of maritime law.

We hope to give an example of Germany's lawlessness to the American public.

You may land and forward your mail after arrangements have been completed with the United States Post Office authorized for the proper forwarding of the same.

You may land any Americans among the others, seamen or passengers from captured vessels.

GERMANY SIGNS ORDER FOR REPRISALS

Plan Prepared Against Germany Will Be Presented to House of Commons.

London, March 11.—The awaited Orders in Council defining the proposed retaliatory measures against the German submarine campaign against British shipping were signed by King George at a sitting of the Privy Council in Buckingham Palace to-day.

The contents of the Orders in Council have not yet been made public. The order will be gazetted soon. They are to be issued to the Admiralty and the War Office.

HONOR FOR AMERICAN GIRL

Nurse Gets Gold Medal From French War Ministry.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, March 11.—The Minister of War has awarded the gold medal called the Epidemic Metal to Clara Muriel Kipling, an American, who contracted typhoid fever through nursing a soldier suffering from the disease.

Mrs. Kipling is now in the American Hospital and is out of danger.

Quiet Hi-Careme in Paris.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, March 11.—M. Martineau passed away yesterday, Saturday, evening, to-day, some shops shut up and occasionally dressed in French or English costumes appeared on the boulevards, but the hilarity of former celebrations was lacking.

At the same time attacks are being made turned south near Marseilles and also at Dunkirk, while the sisterhoods of the Austrians in the Carpathians between Ondava and the Danube are charac-

THE SUN, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1915.

MANY HEROIC DEEDS BY FRENCH SOLDIERS

Wounded Private Killed Six Germans at Beausejour Fight, Says Report.

CARNAGE WAS FRIGHTFUL

PARIS, March 11.—An official statement issued by the French War Office this afternoon gives a graphic account of the fierce fighting in the Champagne district which has gone on without respite of its forces for more than two weeks. The recent capture of a German field fort at Beausejour is noted as one of the finest achievements of the French arms.

The battle for the fort opened on February 23 and was characterized by examples of remarkable personal heroism, one private killing seven Germans and then escaping to his own lines, although badly wounded. The position was won, but was lost later when the Germans delivered a fierce attack, which succeeded despite the fact that an entire division of their troops was wiped out. Then on February 27 the French recaptured the fort and still hold it. The fighting is said to have been the dark and ghastly as can be described as being continuous parallel in this war. The War Office account follows:

A battalion of colonial infantry opened the attack on February 23, penetrating the most line trenches of the salient of the enemy's position. The commandant of the fort chose to charge the position parallel to the main line of the fort, hurling bombs and grenades. Six violent counter attacks were launched, all of which failed.

Battalion Wiped Out.

Without midnight the Germans again attacked in dense formation, but in a few minutes our fire wiped out a whole platoon. At daybreak we were still positioned on the ridge, but the Germans had been compelled to follow up our progress when the enemy shouting and throwing grenades delivered a furious onslaught, our colonials stood up bravely before this avalanche. Louis Reynal, leaping upon the breastworks, exploded his men to charge, a bullet struck him in the eye and another in the chest, but he continued to direct the operations until he was exhausted. Second Lieut. Cazeau then leaped to the parapet and urged his men forward against the Germans, but he had to fall, and his men fell with him.

The survivors then fell back. Private Simon dragging Cazeau's body by the feet for a distance of sixty yards during all of which time the bullets had not stopped.

Shouting their battle cry the Germans advanced again with fixed bayonets and leaped into the French enclosure. There they found only one unbroken soldier, Private Joly. All his comrades had been killed or wounded.

"Stand fast!" cried a German officer to Joly, but the brave Frenchman continued to fire his rifle, killing six Germans before he was wounded in the arm. Dropping his weapon, Joly, despite his wound, engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle with a seventh German. After a fierce hand-to-hand combat, the German was driven down, his sword clashing force upon Joly's head. Although dazed, Joly retained his presence of mind and as he fell he grasped a weapon with which he shot the German officer. In the darkness he managed to crawl away unseen and made his way back to the French front.

Wounded He Kills Seven.

Paris, March 11.—The Austrian War Office issued the following announcement:

The Austrian army in the recent battles in Russia and on the western Galician front to the rear and south of Gorlice has been maintained. Attempts to regain some of the vantage points failed.

A heavy snowfall in the Carpathians has hampered operations, but despite unfavorable conditions battles are continuing at several parts on the battle front.

The survivors in the fort beat a hasty retreat but later, on February 27, two colonial battalions recaptured the trenches which the Germans had lost. They were piled high with dead, and the ground in front of the trenches was a pile high with dead. Under shell bombs which the enemy threw we saw the advancing ranks falter and the men being threatened by their officers with bayonets.

In addition to the capture of Neuve Chapelle itself, the British offensive resulted in the occupation of German trenches over a front of 2500 meters, the attack reaching its furthest point one and a quarter miles beyond the village. Thus the British troops advanced nearly two miles on a line about that distance wide.

Today the British are holding their

BRITISH HOLD BIG GAIN ON FRONT IN THE NORTH



MAP OF SCENE OF BRITISH VICTORY

The British troops, according to the French and British officials, won an important victory north of La Bassée, capturing Neuve Chapelle, the main position on the British front.

Advance Two Miles From Captured Village of Neuve Chapelle and Repulse Several Fierce Counter Attacks—French Make "Noteworthy Progress" in Champagne.

SUMMARY OF THE WAR NEWS.

The British victory at Neuve Chapelle, north of La Bassée, on Wednesday appears in the light of further details to have been the greatest single advance made by the British since the western operations entered upon their present stage. Besides the village German positions covering an area of about two miles square were occupied and still held in face of counter attacks. The French War Office reports "noteworthy progress" in Champagne.

The Red Star liner Lapland leaving Liverpool under the British flag for New York carrying 1000 passengers was chased by a German submarine but escaped through her superior speed.

Premier Salandra of Italy and Prince von Below, German Ambassador at Rome, held a conference yesterday. The *Sun* correspondent learns that Germany, realising that Italian intervention is inevitable, has persuaded Austria to make territorial concessions if Italy will maintain her neutrality.

The German War Office admits the British advance at Neuve Chapelle, but claims that the British forces failed to annihilate the German forces. The *Sun* correspondent, however, says that the British forces did not succeed in driving off the Germans, but did repulse them.

In Belgium a squadron of British aeroplanes bombed Westende successfully. In the sector of Avesnes, near Cambrai, two attacks were repelled by anti-aircraft guns.

In Champagne we achieved a notable victory during the night of Wednesday to Thursday, when we captured the village of Neuve Chapelle.

Mention of the fact that the British are now within a short distance of Arras by the *Sun* is denied, when with one corps of 100,000 men, the British advanced to Neuve Chapelle.

A fresh Russian attempt to break through the German lines south of Augustow has resulted in the annihilation of the Russian force, the German statement continues, and further German gains are noted in the region of Przemysl. The big battle in northern Poland continues. The Germans are massing near the East Prussian frontier.

Anglo-French Forces Make Great Headway

British Hold Two Miles of Captured Ground in North.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, March 11.—The victory won by the British troops north of La Bassée where they captured the village of Neuve Chapelle yesterday, appears, from additional details of the affair received to-day, to have been much more thorough and extensive than was at first imagined. This was unquestionably the greatest single advance which the British have made since the fighting opened upon its present stage.

In addition also to the capture of Neuve Chapelle itself, the British offensive resulted in the occupation of German trenches over a front of 2500 meters, the attack reaching its furthest point one and a quarter miles beyond the village. Thus the British troops advanced nearly two miles on a line about that distance wide.

Today the British are holding their

frontiers, nearly one and a half miles beyond Neuve Chapelle.

British forces, as far as Arras, have advanced to Neuve Chapelle, the northern border of France. The British believe that to say distances of about two kilometers beyond Neuve Chapelle, the distance of a mile, is to exaggerate.

As regards the rest of the front, there is nothing to report to-day excepting the continuation of the British offensive.

BRITISH TELL OF GAIN.

Advance in France Officially Announced.

London, March 11.—The advance of the British in northeastern France to-day is announced in a statement issued here to-day. The report is as follows:

The English and the Indians